Introduced by Assembly Member Leno

February 22, 2005

An act to amend Sections 48853, 48853.5, 48859, and 49069.5 of the Education Code, and to amend Section 319 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to foster children.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1261, as introduced, Leno. Foster children: education.

Existing law requires a pupil placed in a licensed children's institution or foster family home to attend programs operated by the local educational agency, unless one of certain circumstances applies.

This bill would revise the applicable circumstances.

The bill would also define "local educational agency" for these purposes.

Existing law provides that, if a school placement dispute arises, a foster child has the right to remain in his or her school of origin pending resolution of the dispute.

This bill would provide that the dispute shall be resolved in accordance with the existing dispute resolution process available to any pupil served by the local educational agency.

Existing law provides that "school of origin" means the school that the foster child attended when permanently housed or the school in which the foster child was last enrolled. Existing law requires the educational liaison for foster children to determine, as provided, the school that shall be deemed the school of origin for a foster child if, among other things, there is some other school that the foster child attended with which the foster child is connected.

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This bill would additionally require that the foster child attended that connected school in the past 15 months.

Existing law provides that the proper and timely transfer between schools of pupils in foster care is the responsibility of both the local educational agency and the county placing agency and imposes various requirements relating to the transfer of those pupils between schools.

This bill would define "pupil in foster care" for these purposes.

Existing law sets forth the circumstances under which a minor may be adjudged a dependent child of the juvenile court, and establishes procedures to determine temporary placement of a dependent child.

This bill would authorize the court, at the initial hearing or anytime thereafter up until the time that the minor is adjudged a dependent child of the court or a finding is made dismissing the petition, to temporarily limit the right of the parent or guardian to make educational decisions for the child and temporarily appoint a responsible adult to make educational decisions for the child if all of specified conditions are found.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 48853 of the Education Code is 2 amended to read:
- 48853. (a) A pupil placed in a licensed children's institution or foster family home shall attend programs operated by the local educational agency, unless one of the following applies:
- 6 (1) The pupil is entitled to remain in his or her school of origin pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 8 48853.5.
 - (2) The pupil has an individualized education program requiring placement in a nonpublic, nonsectarian school or agency, or in another local educational agency.
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(3) The parent or guardian, or other person holding the right to make educational decisions for the pupil pursuant to Section 361 or 727 of the Welfare and Institutions Code or Section 56055, determines that it is in the best interest of the pupil to be placed in another educational program, or that the pupil continue inhis

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or her school of origin pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 48853.5.

- (b) Before any decision is made to place a pupil in a juvenile court school as defined by Section 48645.1, the parent or guardian, or person holding the right to make educational decisions for the pupil pursuant to Section 361 or 726 of the Welfare and Institutions Code or Section 56055, shall first consider placement in the regular public school.
- (c) If any dispute arises as to the school placement of a pupil subject to this section, the pupil has the right to remain in his or her school of origin, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 48853.5, pending resolution of the dispute. The dispute shall be resolved in accordance with the existing dispute resolution process available to any pupil served by the local educational agency.
- (d) This section does not supersede other laws that govern pupil expulsion.
- (e) This section does not supersede any other law governing the educational placement in a juvenile court school, as defined by Section 48645.1, of a pupil detained in a county juvenile hall, or committed to a county juvenile ranch, camp, forestry camp, or regional facility.
- (f) Foster children living in emergency shelters, as referenced in McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 11431 et seq.), may receive educational services at the emergency shelter as necessary for short periods of time for either of the following reasons:
 - (1) For health and safety emergencies.
- (2) To provide temporary, special, and supplementary services to meet the child's unique needs if a decision regarding whether it is in the child's best interest to attend the school of origin cannot be made promptly, it is not practical to transport the child to the school of origin, and the child would otherwise not receive educational services.

The educational services may be provided at the shelter pending a determination by the person holding the right regarding the educational placement of the child.

(g) All educational and school placement decisions shall be made to ensure that the child is placed in the least restrictive educational programs and has access to academic resources, AB 1261 —4—

services, and extracurricular and enrichment activities that are available to all pupils. In all instances, educational and school placement decisions shall be based on the best interests of the child.

SEC. 2. Section 48853.5 of the Education Code is amended to read:

- 48853.5. (a) This section applies to any foster child who has been removed from his or her home pursuant to Section 309 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, is the subject of a petition filed under Section 300 or 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, or has been removed from his or her home and is the subject of a petition filed under Section 300 or 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (b) Each local educational agency shall designate a staff person as the educational liaison for foster children. In a school district that operates a foster children services program pursuant to Chapter 11.3 (commencing with Section 42920) of Part 24, the educational liaison shall be affiliated with the local foster children services program. The liaison shall do all of the following:
- (1) Ensure and facilitate the proper educational placement, enrollment in school, and checkout from school of foster children.
- (2) Assist foster children when transferring from one school to another or from one school district to another in ensuring proper transfer of credits, records, and grades.
- (c) This section does not grant authority to the educational liaison that supersedes the authority granted under state and federal law to a parent or guardian retaining educational rights, a responsible adult appointed by the court to represent the child pursuant to Section 361 or 726 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, a surrogate parent, or a foster parent exercising the authority granted under Section 56055. The role of the educational liaison is advisory with respect to placement decisions and determination of school of origin.
- (d) (1) At the initial detention or placement, or any subsequent change in placement of a foster child, the local educational agency serving the foster child shall allow the foster child to continue his or her education in the school of origin for the duration of the academic school year.

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(2) The liaison, in consultation with and the agreement of the foster child and the person holding the right to make educational decisions for the foster child may, in accordance with the foster child's best interest, recommend that the foster child's right to attend the school of origin be waived and the foster child be enrolled in any public school that pupils living in the attendance area in which the foster child resides are eligible to attend.

- (3) Prior to making any recommendation to move a foster child from his or her school of origin, the liaison shall provide the foster child and the person holding the right to make educational decisions for the foster child with a written explanation stating the basis for the recommendation and how this recommendation serves the foster child's best interest.
- (4) (A) If the liaison in consultation with the foster child and the person holding the right to make educational decisions for the foster child agree that the best interests of the foster child would be served by his or her transfer to a school other than the school of origin, the foster child shall immediately be enrolled in the new school.
- (B) The new school shall immediately enroll the foster child even if the foster child is unable to produce records or clothing normally required for enrollment, such as previous academic records, medical records, proof of residency, other documentation, or school uniforms.
- (C) The liaison for the new school shall, within two business days of the foster child's request for enrollment, contact the school last attended by the foster child to obtain all academic and other records. The school liaison for the school last attended shall provide all records to the new school within two business days of receiving the request.
- (5) If any dispute arises regarding the request of a foster child to remain in the school of origin, the foster child has the right to remain in the school of origin pending resolution of the dispute. The dispute shall be resolved in accordance with the existing dispute resolution process available to any pupil served by the local educational agency.
- (6) The local educational agency and the county placing agency are encouraged to collaborate to ensure maximum utilization of available federal moneys, explore public-private

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partnerships, and access any other funding sources to promote the well-being of foster children through educational stability.

- (e) For purposes of this section, "school of origin" means the school that the foster child attended when permanently housed or the school in which the foster child was last enrolled. If the school the foster child attended when permanently housed is different from the school in which the foster child was last enrolled, or if there is some other school that the foster child attended with which the foster child is connected and which the foster child attended within the immediately preceding 15 months, the liaison, in consultation with and the agreement of the foster child and the person holding the right to make educational decisions for the foster child, shall determine in the best interest of the foster child, the school that shall be deemed the school of origin.
- (f) This section does not supersede other law governing the educational placements in juvenile court schools, as defined by Section 48645.1, by the juvenile court under Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- SEC. 3. Section 48859 of the Education Code is amended to read:
 - 48859. For purposes of this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings:
 - (a) "County placing agency" means the county social service department or county probation department.
 - (b) "Educational authority" means an entity designated to represent the interests of a child for educational and related services.
 - (c) "Local educational agency" means a public board of education or other public authority legally constituted within the state for either administrative control or direction of, or to perform a service function for, public elementary or secondary schools in a city, county, township, school district, or other political subdivision of this state, or for a combination of school districts or counties as are recognized in this state as an administrative agency for its public elementary or secondary schools.
- SEC. 4. Section 49069.5 of the Education Code is amended to read:

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49069.5. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that the mobility of pupils in foster care often disrupts their educational experience. The Legislature also finds that efficient transfer procedures and transfer of pupil records is a critical factor in the swift placement of foster children in educational settings.

- (b) The proper and timely transfer between schools of pupils in foster care is the responsibility of both the local educational agency and the county placing agency.
- (c) As soon as the county placing agency becomes aware of the need to transfer a pupil in foster care out of his or her current school, the county placing agency shall contact the appropriate person at the local educational agency of the pupil. The county placing agency shall notify the local educational agency of the date that the pupil will be leaving the school and request that the pupil be transferred out.
- (d) Upon receiving a transfer request from a county placing agency, the local educational agency shall, within two business days, transfer the pupil out of school and deliver the educational information and records of the pupil to the next educational placement.
- (e) As part of the transfer process described under subdivisions (c) and (d), the local educational agency shall compile the complete educational record of the pupil including a determination of seat time, full or partial credits earned, current classes and grades, immunization and other records, and, if applicable, a copy of the pupil's plan adopted pursuant to Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. Sec. 794 et seq.) or individualized education program adopted pursuant to the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. Sec. 1400 et seq.).
- (f) The local educational agency shall assign the duties listed in this section to a person competent to handle the transfer procedure and aware of the specific educational record keeping needs of homeless, foster, and other transient children who transfer between schools.
- (g) The local educational agency shall ensure that if the pupil in foster care is absent from school due to a decision to change the placement of a pupil made by a court or placing agency, the grades and credits of the pupil will be calculated as of the date

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the pupil left school, and no lowering of grades will occur as a result of the absence of the pupil under these circumstances.

- (h) The local educational agency shall ensure that if the pupil in foster care is absent from school due to a verified court appearance or related court ordered activity, no lowering of his or her grades will occur as a result of the absence of the pupil under these circumstances.
- (i) For the purposes of this section, "pupil in foster care" means any child who has been removed from his or her home pursuant to Section 309 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, is the subject of a petition filed under Section 300 or 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, or has been removed from his or her home and is the subject of a petition filed under Section 300 or 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- SEC. 5. Section 319 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:
- 319. (a) At the initial petition hearing, the court shall examine the child's parents, guardians, or other persons having relevant knowledge and hear the relevant evidence as the child, the child's parents or guardians, the petitioner, or their counsel desires to present. The court may examine the child, as provided in Section 350.
- (b) The social worker shall report to the court on the reasons why the child has been removed from the parent's custody; the need, if any, for continued detention; the available services and the referral methods to those services that could facilitate the return of the child to the custody of the child's parents or guardians; and whether there are any relatives who are able and willing to take temporary custody of the child. The court shall order the release of the child from custody unless a prima facie showing has been made that the child comes within Section 300, the court finds that continuance in the parent's or guardian's home is contrary to the child's welfare, and any of the following circumstances exist:
- (1) There is a substantial danger to the physical health of the child or the child is suffering severe emotional damage, and there are no reasonable means by which the child's physical or emotional health may be protected without removing the child from the parents' or guardians' physical custody.

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(2) There is substantial evidence that a parent, guardian, or custodian of the child is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court.

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- (3) The child has left a placement in which he or she was placed by the juvenile court.
- (4) The child indicates an unwillingness to return home, if the child has been physically or sexually abused by a person residing in the home.
- (c) If the matter is continued pursuant to Section 322 or for any other reason, the court shall find that the continuance of the child in the parent's or guardian's home is contrary to the child's welfare at the initial petition hearing or order the release of the child from custody.
- (d) (1) The court shall also make a determination on the record, referencing the social worker's report or other evidence relied upon, as to whether reasonable efforts were made to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child from his or her home, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 306, and whether there are available services that would prevent the need for further detention. Services to be considered for purposes of making this determination are case management, counseling, emergency shelter care, emergency in-home caretakers, care, teaching out-of-home respite and demonstrating homemakers, parenting training, transportation, and any other child welfare services authorized by the State Department of Social Services pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 16500) of Part 4 of Division 9. The court shall also review whether the social worker has considered whether a referral to public assistance services pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 11200) and Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 14000) of Part 3, Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 17000) of Part 5, and Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 18900) of Part 6 of Division 9 would have eliminated the need to take temporary custody of the child or would prevent the need for further detention.
- (2) If the child can be returned to the custody of his or her parent or guardian through the provision of those services, the court shall place the child with his or her parent or guardian and order that the services shall be provided. If the child cannot be returned to the custody of his or her parent or guardian, the court shall determine if there is a relative who is able and willing to

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care for the child, and has been assessed pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 309.

- (e) Whenever a court orders a child detained, the court shall state the facts on which the decision is based, shall specify why the initial removal was necessary, shall reference the social worker's report or other evidence relied upon to make its determination whether continuance in the home of the parent or legal guardian in contrary to the child's welfare, shall order temporary placement and care of the child to be vested with the county child welfare department pending the hearing held pursuant to Section 355 or further order of the court, and shall order services to be provided as soon as possible to reunify the child and his or her family if appropriate.
- (f) When the child is not released from custody, the court may order that the child shall be placed in the assessed home of a relative, in an emergency shelter or other suitable licensed place, in a place exempt from licensure designated by the juvenile court, or in the assessed home of a nonrelative extended family member as defined in Section 362.7 for a period not to exceed 15 judicial days.

As used in this section, "relative" means an adult who is related to the child by blood, adoption, or affinity within the fifth degree of kinship, including stepparents, stepsiblings, and all relatives whose status is preceded by the words "great," "great-great," or "grand," or the spouse of any of these persons, even if the marriage was terminated by death or dissolution. However, only the following relatives shall be given preferential consideration for placement of the child: an adult who is a grandparent, aunt, uncle, or sibling of the child.

The court shall consider the recommendations of the social worker based on the assessment pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 309 of the relative's home, including the results of a criminal records check and prior child abuse allegations, if any, prior to ordering that the child be placed with a relative. The court shall order the parent to disclose to the social worker the names, residences, and any known identifying information of any maternal or paternal relatives of the child. The social worker shall initiate the assessment pursuant to Section 361.3 of any relative to be considered for continuing placement.

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(g) (1) At the initial hearing upon the petition filed in accordance with subdivision (c) of Rule 1406 of the California Rules of Court or anytime thereafter up until the time that the minor is adjudged a dependent child of the court or a finding is made dismissing the petition, the court may temporarily limit the right of the parent or guardian to make educational decisions for the child and temporarily appoint a responsible adult to make educational decisions for the child if all of the following conditions are found:

- (A) The parent or guardian is unavailable, unable, or unwilling to exercise educational rights for the child.
- (B) The county placing agency has made diligent efforts to locate and secure the participation of the parent or guardian in educational decisionmaking.
- (C) The child's educational needs cannot be met without the temporary appointment of a responsible adult.
- (2) Any temporary appointment of a responsible adult and temporary limitation on the right of the parent or guardian to make educational decisions for the child shall be specifically addressed in the court order. Any order made under this section shall expire at the conclusion of the hearing held pursuant to Section 361 or upon dismissal of the petition. Upon the entering of disposition orders any additional needed limitation on the parent's educational rights shall be addressed pursuant to Section 361.